

ALMOST ANYTHING MAY HAPPEN NOW

Republican Situation in Chicago Has Become Acute.

POSSIBILITIES ARE DISCUSSED

One Is a Bolt by Roosevelt; the Other Compromise Candidate. Fight Has Gone So Far and Grown So Bitter That All Hope of Peace Has Been Abandoned.

Chicago, Ill., June 12.—Apparently irreconcilable difference between Taft and Roosevelt leaders in the Republican party, borne on a rising tide of charges of bribery, theft and other accusations, to-night threatened to precipitate decisive developments before the opening of the national convention next Tuesday. The charges of corruption were made in a statement issued to-night by Director McKinley, of the Taft bureau, which directly accuses the Roosevelt managers of an effort to capture the convention by force.

Prominent men on both sides to-night admitted the situation had become so acute that almost anything might happen within the next few days. Among possibilities discussed in conference rooms, hotel corridors and party headquarters were two that continued to come up again and again.

The first of these was the possibility of a bolt by Roosevelt forces from the organization of a progressive party if President Taft is to be renominated. The bolt talk was ever present during the day, and once, in a meeting of Roosevelt leaders, rose to a point where William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, who was presiding, raised it to a further point.

The second possibility, and this seemed to hold the centre of the stage to-night, was that of a compromise on a third candidate. A number of the leaders declared that now it was positively beyond question to expect either the Taft or Roosevelt people to abide by the nomination of the other's candidate. The situation was crystallized to a great degree by the action of the national committee in the contest between the two candidates in the California case, and the fact that the Roosevelt forces had accepted the nomination of Mr. Taft.

The question of whether or not Colonel Roosevelt would come to Chicago and what effect his coming would have upon the tense situation came up at almost every turn of the endless discussions and arguments, and nearly all agree that the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt would not only give the situation an immediate focus, but the final outcome of such an event was disputed.

Late to-night, after repeated conferences, the Roosevelt leaders announced that the mass-meeting set for Friday afternoon had been postponed to Monday night, and the situation given for this change in the date of holding the Roosevelt demonstration. There was considerable speculation as to just why the date had been changed to the night before the formal opening of the convention.

The States that loomed large in the calculations of the Roosevelt leaders in case of a bolt were California, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota. Several other States were named also, but the former President's campaign chiefs seemed to get greatest satisfaction out of their survey of those listed.

The third candidates talk included Cushman and La Follette, the two men to the much debated "dark horse" possibility. A dozen names were mentioned in the latter connection, but there was no unanimity of opinion among leaders in this regard.

Director McKinley's statement, which after claiming that Mr. Taft would be nominated on the first ballot, charged that the Roosevelt forces were planning "more desperate measures to prevent the inevitable."

"The effort to corrupt delegates to the convention," said the statement, "has been under way for several weeks. It is common knowledge that seven weeks ago money was sent to two Taft instructed delegates from a certain Southern State by telegram by a well known Roosevelt leader now in Chicago."

"Within the last week two men sent from New York to a Southern State have brazenly approached Taft delegates with offers of money in return for voting for Roosevelt."

"The statement then charges that a plan is on foot to influence the local police with a view to packing the convention hall with nonticket holders and to 'perpetrate in the hall a system of intimidation and terrorization which might easily culminate in a full-fledged riot.'"

"A plain campaign lie," was Mr. Nixon's retort to the McKinley statement. The Roosevelt committee phrased its opinion of the national committee's action in to-day's contest in a statement. The Michigan case was characterized as "one of the most outrageous attempts at strong arm tactics perpetrated by the Taft forces in a campaign marked by ruthless disregard of justice and fair dealing on their part."

ALL ARE ACQUITTED

Defendants Declared Not Guilty of Killing Myrtle Hawkins. Hendersonville, N. C., June 12.—All defendants in the Myrtle Hawkins case to-day were declared not guilty by the jury which has been sitting through the three long weeks of the trial, and were ordered released by the court. The verdict of the jury was rendered about 11:30 o'clock to-day.

The case went to the jurors last night about 8 o'clock and they considered it until midnight. It is reported that they took four ballots before retiring for the night, and that two were secret ballots and two by voting. It is stated that none of the jurors who first degree murder, although several are said to have held out for second degree murder at first, according to one of the jurors, was the fact that it had not been definitely proven that the only person in the lake was that of Myrtle Hawkins.

There was a wild scene in the crowded court room when the verdict was announced. The jury had been waiting at 10 o'clock that it was ready to report. Judge Foushee was sent for, and he searched the court room about 11 o'clock. The defendant stood up, one at a time, and Judge Foushee asked the jury as to the verdict in the case of each one. In every instance the answer was "not guilty." Mrs. McCall, when the verdict was announced, rushed to the foreman of the jury, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. Mrs. Shaw jumped up and down and screamed. Hats were thrown in the air and handkerchiefs waved by friends of the defendants. Order was finally restored, and Judge Foushee ordered all the defendants released. The release of George Bradley, Henry Bradley, Ab McCall, Beatrice McCall, Dan McCall, L. A. McCall, and Nora Britt puts the situation back where it stands with one of the body and sends the question, "Who killed Myrtle Hawkins?" down among the unsolved mysteries of the age.

GIRL BRIDE DEVOTED

Mr. Alsop and Aged Husband Return From Abroad.

New York, June 12.—Passengers arriving on the Olympic to-day were enthusiastic in their praises of the devotion of nineteen-year-old Mrs. Edward H. Alsop and her seventy-two-year-old husband, Mr. Alsop, who was formerly Mrs. Eliza Pope Hill, of Atlanta, became the wife of Mr. Alsop, a Pittsburgh millionaire five months ago, after a brief courtship. They have been spending part of their honeymoon in London and on the Continent.

She, the prettiest little woman I ever seen, I believe," asserted Miss Elia Wheeler Wilcox. "And such devotion! Spring and winter never mingled in such frank and perfect harmony."

Miss Wilcox then led the ship reporters to where Mrs. R. H. Channing, of the Gotham Hotel, stood with her husband and four small children. "In all my life I don't believe I ever saw a matron who more completely fit the requisites of beauty in an evening dress," she is heavenly," asserted Miss Wilcox, enthusiastically.

"As for any number of the others, I could!"

Miss Wilcox turned to find her auditors moving in a general direction toward where Mrs. Alsop sat with her aged husband. The bride beamed with happiness. Her fingers were adorned with diamonds, and there were enough jewels about her neck to ransom a potentate. She was gowned in black and white and wore over her dress a long white wrap.

"Oh, yes, we've been on our wedding trip," said Mr. Alsop.

"Not a wedding trip," interrupted his bride. "We have just been taking a little jaunt over the waves, dearie."

Mrs. Alsop added, positively: "And the wedding trip was an exciting moment on the whole trip."

Mr. Alsop said he and his wife would stop twenty-four hours at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, after which they would go to Washington.

GREER ROUTE WINS

It Wins in Competition for New Electric Line.

Spartanburg, S. C., June 12.—The directors of the Greenville, Anderson and Spartanburg Railway Company, who electric line projected by J. B. Duke, decided today to follow the Greer route, which parallels the Southern Railway, in building between Spartanburg and Greenville. There was much opposition to the Greer route, but the people of Greer and the people of Spartanburg to obtain the line, and both sides fought a long and hard battle.

Greenville is six miles from the nearest railway. The Greer route, because it is a more direct line, has less engineering difficulties and offers more business.

Col. Roosevelt Declares For Woman Suffrage

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 12.—Theodore Roosevelt announced this afternoon, through Judge Lindsey, of Denver, that he is in favor of woman suffrage in the United States, and that the platform which he will submit to the Chicago convention will contain an unequivocal declaration to that effect.

Judge Lindsey spent two hours with Colonel Roosevelt to-day. The object of his visit was primarily to persuade the Colonel to announce that he was in favor of woman suffrage. Heretofore Colonel Roosevelt has merely said that he believed the question of woman suffrage had been submitted to the women themselves for determination, and that they wished the ballot. As the judge was leaving Sagamore Hill, he said:

"Colonel Roosevelt has come out decidedly for woman suffrage. He was induced to take this definite stand by what the women voters have done in Colorado in opposition to Messrs. Goetzschel and Evans. In Washington, California and other Western States, Colonel Roosevelt told me that he was convinced from this record of the advantage to the country to be gained by placing the ballot in the hands of women. The Colonel also said that he had definitely decided to incorporate in the platform which he will submit to the Chicago convention a woman's suffrage plank."

Colonel Roosevelt, when questioned, said that Judge Lindsey's statement was entirely correct.

TAFT DETERMINED TO SAVE TRIBUNAL

Convinced That Existence of Commerce Court Is Necessary.

WILL VETO BILL TO GAIN HIS END

Measure Carries Appropriation for Salaries of President, Judges and Members of Congress, and Must Be Passed Before Adjournment—Deadlock Threatened.

Washington, June 12.—The law creating the Commerce Court would be specifically repealed, its five judges dropped from government rolls and the total of circuit judges thus reduced from thirty-four to twenty-nine, under an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill adopted by the Senate to-day. The amendment was proposed by Senator Smith, of Georgia. Both houses had already acted in accord in omitting any appropriation for the court.

This last amendment, adopted after a sharp fight, must now go to conference with the House, and, if agreed to there, would be in the bill when it goes to the President, who must either approve or veto the bill as a whole. Congress, of course, could pass it over a veto by a two-thirds vote.

Senators declared to-day's action was most important politically, as it suggested a means of removing judges by other methods than resignation or impeachment.

Senator Cummins, a progressive leader and presidential candidate, found in it a substitute for the suggested recall of judges. He expressed opposition to the judicial recall.

Before the amendment came to a vote the chair ruled it out of order. The Senate overruled its presiding officer by a vote of 25 to 22, and then passed the amendment by a viva voce vote.

So strongly is President Taft said to believe in the need for the Commerce Court, that his friends predicted to-night that he would veto the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which provides for the abolition of the court.

The bill also provides for the salaries of the President, all the Federal judges and court officers, members of Congress and their mileage, members of the President's corps and employees of great government departments. The veto would be unusual, although government officials do not believe Taft would so desperately to first money. Unless the Boy Scouts speed up tremendously, Sarah will overhaul them to-day and remain her grip at the head of the ladder.

All eyes are directed on the contest for first place in the day's killing. Between this little girl and the Boy Scouts, these two leaders having far outdistanced all other possible contenders for first money.

The question is, who will get the \$25 prize and who will draw the \$15 prize? There is no longer a doubt that the individual record for kills in fly swatting contests, heretofore held by a Washington boy, will be smashed in the "Times-Dispatch" contest to-day. It is estimated that it will be twice broken, as both Sarah Johnson and the Boy Scouts give excellent promise of finishing with nearly 500,000 flies to their credit.

For the first time since the opening of the contest, the colored division leads the white in the day's killing. At the momentary spurts by the leaders, the appearance of a totally new face, Jack West, with a kill of 74,200, sent the colored summary for the day sky high. This feat was unusually surprising in view of the heavy killings made by the leaders in the white contest, and the chances are that this total of 517,871 for one day's work will stand as the record for the contest.

Over 2,000,000 Now.

Not only did the swatters sail across the 2,000,000 mark with yesterday's return, but they scraped near the 2,000,000 point before the last entry had been made. If some of the leaders who failed to make returns yesterday had only carried in their kills, the total would have gone far higher than it did.

Floyd Bryant wrested back his claim on fourth place with a kill of 22,000, while George C. Hanks, who temporarily held this position, dropped into fifth place, a scant 1,000 points in the rear.

The failure of the Methodist Mission boys to make returns for the last two days is threatening their title to the third place and the \$10 prize which goes with it. This team had a good fight for first place until two days ago, and were still claimant money if it does consistent work. In the meanwhile, Bryant and Hanks are fast approaching the third position and will overhaul the Methodist Mission boys within a day or two if the mission crowd continues to withhold its kills.

Colored Division Line-Up.

With the exception of the meteoric jump of Jack West from insignificance to fourth place there was little change yesterday in the line up of the colored division. Inez Harris turned in a good kill, and while losing a few thousand of her lead to Violet Crump, maintained a good claim to first money. Edward Johnson, falling to make an entry yesterday, continued on the to-be-gone and dropped into sixth place. He is now 17,000 behind the claimant to fifth position and will have to make a great burst of speed to regain his high standing in the race.

As the end of the contest draws near, the leaders are fighting more valiantly than ever and heavier returns are carried in each day. To-day will probably bring forth the greatest work yet done.

NORUNAWAYRACE FOR BOY SCOUTS

Sarah Cuts Down Lead, and Gets Within Reach of Prize.

TO-DAY'S KILL MAY PUT HER AT TOP

Swatters Almost Touch Two and a Half Million Mark, With Renewed Activity Everywhere as Contest Nears End. How They Stand to Date.

Fly Contest Leaders.

WHITE.	
Boy Scouts	314,822
Sarah Johnson	312,780
Methodist Mission Boys	148,540
Floyd Bryant	100,020
George C. Hanks	98,900
Adelaide Miller	77,050
Joe Painter	68,110
Joe Onesty	44,000
Frank Mioni	34,210
Crawford Massey	32,189
Shirwood Cunnaw	29,039
William Lewis	28,000
Clara Hinch	25,088
Philip Goodwin	24,740

COLORED.	
Inez Harris	99,390
Violet Crump	83,822
Cecil Whitley	76,200
Jack West	74,450
Ellen Moore	72,982
Edward Johnson	55,459
Madeline Murray	38,838
Paul Davis	38,828
Anna Williams	25,750
Offie Jenkins	23,840
Goldie Worrell	23,316
Clarence Clark	19,120
T. F. Johnson	17,194
Joe Overton	13,410

Total killed to date..... 2,446,472
Killed yesterday..... 517,871
White..... 2,506,878
Colored..... 209,216

Records for a single day's kill went by the board yesterday, when the leaders in the Times-Dispatch swatting contest turned in slaughtered flies to the number of 517,871.

Little Sarah Johnson, encouraged by her gain of Tuesday, cut down the lead held by the Boy Scouts and ended up the day just a bare 1,000 points behind first place. Another return of 51,000 yesterday brings her batting average near the 500 mark and sends chills down the spines of the twenty-four young soldiers, who are holding out desperately to first money. Unless the Boy Scouts speed up tremendously, Sarah will overhaul them to-day and remain her grip at the head of the ladder.

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SARAH, THE FLY SWATTER



SARAH JOHNSON. (Photo by Foster.)

TERRIFIC SPEED GETTING READY TO GO THE LIMIT

Air Pressure Greater Than Wings of Aeroplane Could Stand.

INVESTIGATORS REPORT CALIFORNIANS INCENSED

Explain Conditions Which Brought Death to Two Army Aviators.

Washington, June 12.—The collapse of the army aeroplane at College Park, Md., near here, last night, which resulted in the death of Lieutenant Leighton W. Hazehurst, Jr., and the Wright pilot, A. I. Welsh, was due to terrific air pressure on the aluminum-painted canvas wings caused by too sharp a turn at full speed to ascend, according to the preliminary findings of the army board which to-day investigated the accident.

Although the board has prepared no written report, it reported orally to-day to Colonel George P. Scriven, acting chief signal officer, as follows:

"In his endeavor to succeed in the altitude climb Mr. Welsh started from an elevation of about 150 feet and drove the machine toward the ground with the engine running at reduced speed in order to give the impetus which to make his upward climb. When he reached a point near the ground from which he was to start the climb at a terrific speed, Welsh turned on the full power and at the same time turned the machine into the air. The angle of ascent was so sharp and the speed so great that the machine was incapable of withstanding the pressure of the air, and the wings were torn collapsed."

The investigators visited the scene of the accident and minutely examined the wreckage, taking a number of photographs. They returned to headquarters and were in session but a short time before they reached their verdict. Three eyewitnesses, Corporals Adams and Ostrander and Private McLeod, of the aviation signal, were examined, although all the board had witnessed the accident.

Causes Pull of Sorrow.

A pall hung over the reservation at College Park to-day and the flag at the reservation as well as those on private grounds in the vicinity were at half-mast. The men assigned to clear the wreckage went silently about their task, and within an hour after the officers had finished their examination every particle of the machine was removed.

Colonel Scriven issued orders that no more flying should take place at the reservation during the remainder of this week. He also caused the following message to be sent to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hazehurst at Extonville, Ind., parents of the dead officer:

"The chief signal officers of the army and officers of the signal corps desire to express to you their deep sympathy at the loss of your son, who was killed while gallantly performing the duty assigned to him."

Lieutenant Hazehurst's parents will arrive here to-morrow afternoon, and the interment of the young officer will take place at Arlington National Cemetery Friday morning with the military honors due to his rank. The honorary pallbearers will be his associates at the aviation station, and the body-bearers will be the enlisted men from there.

In the belief that either the government or the families of the deceased aviators might desire to memorialize in some way the dreadful accident, enlisted men drove stakes into the ground where they were found. They bore the pencilled inscriptions: "Hazehurst found here," and "Welsh found here."

BLANKED AGAIN IN HIS CONTEST FOR DELEGATES

Roosevelt Gets None, While 40 Are Chalked Up for Taft.

DAY OF VICTORY FOR PRESIDENT

He Now Has Won 141 Cases Before National Committee, and Third-Term Can Show But One to His Credit.

112 Still to Pass Upon.

The Results to Date

Chicago, June 12.—Contests decided to-day by the Republican National Committee:	
Delegates Credited To Taft	
State.	Taft.
Arizona (at-large)	0
California	2
Louisiana	20
Michigan (at-large)	6
Mississippi (12 still pending)	0
Total decided	40
Previously settled	101
Total to date	141
Total number contested	254
Contests still pending	112

Chicago, June 12.—President Taft gained forty more votes in the Republican National Convention to-day through the settlement of contested cases by the National Committee.

It was a day of Taft victories exclusively. In the cases of the California, Arizona and Michigan contests the Roosevelt forces made a fight and voted their full strength against the Taft delegates. In the California case they secured a roll call, losing 16 to 37; in the Arizona contest they failed to get a roll call, and in the Michigan case none was asked, although they voted against seating the Taft delegates at-large.

The contests settled to-day in favor of President Taft were: Arizona, delegates-at-large, 4; California, Fourth District, 2; Louisiana, delegates-at-large, 6; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh Districts, 14; Michigan, delegates-at-large, 6; Mississippi, delegates-at-large, 4; First District, 2. Total, 40.

Pearl Wright, National Committeeman from Louisiana and the Roosevelt leader there, lost in his fight to seat the Roosevelt delegates from that State. An effort was made by Committeeman Harry S. New to end the long-standing differences among Louisiana Republicans by officially recognizing the LaSalle faction, now controlling the State Republican organization there, but Mr. Wright headed off such action.

Governor Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan, and his Roosevelt delegates-at-large were unsated by the decision of the Michigan case for Taft.

The contest over the Fourth California District, decided for President Taft, furnished the most bitter exchanges of the day. Harry S. New to end the long-standing differences among Louisiana Republicans by officially recognizing the LaSalle faction, now controlling the State Republican organization there, but Mr. Wright headed off such action.

The national committee had before it before it adjourned to-night 112 contested seats still to pass upon. Chairman Victor Roswater, in a statement to-day, said that the national committee was not keeping pace with the work of the last convention. In 1908 but eighty-eight contests remained to be decided on the Wednesday night preceding the convention. Members of the committee fear that the contests will run well over into the opening day of the convention.

The remainder of the Mississippi contests and those from the States of Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee will, it is believed, be disposed of to-morrow.

Colonel Says They're Baiting.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 12.—"They are baiting from the Republican party at this moment," said Colonel Roosevelt to-night of supporters of President Taft on the Republican National Committee. The former President was aroused to a fighting mood by the news which reached him to-day over his private wires from Chicago. He denounced the action of the national committee in deciding the contests for seats in the national convention of the day. Colonel Roosevelt said that the committee was "baiting" the delegates from one California district. He said that of the thirty-seven national committeemen who have "robbed" the Republicans of California of two of their delegates and have presented the stolen goods to Mr. Taft, there is just one man who is entitled to speak for the Republicans of his State."

The Colonel expressed the opinion that the national convention would not ratify the seating of the Taft delegates from California. Colonel Roosevelt declines to comment upon the statement of William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, and other Roosevelt supporters that the members of the electoral college from several Republican States which have been carried by Roosevelt at the primaries would cast their votes for

(Continued on Third Page)